



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

CANADA.

Inspection of immigrants at Quebec.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Billings reports as follows: Month of July, 1904. Number of immigrants inspected, 896; number passed, 870; number rejected 26.

Inspection of immigrants at Victoria.

Assistant Surgeon Glover reports as follows: Month of July, 1904. Number of immigrants inspected, 310; number passed, 293; number detained, 17.

COSTA RICA.

Report from Limon, fruit port—Certificates for passengers for ports in the Canal Zone—Immunity certificates.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Goodman reports, July 29, as follows:

I have to acknowledge the receipt of Bureau letter of the 15th instant directing me to use personal certificate, form No. 148, for all passengers leaving this port for ports in the Canal Zone.

Surg. H. R. Carter also requests me to give certificates of immunity to such passengers as in my opinion are so entitled.

Both of these matters will be properly attended to.

CUBA.

Report from Habana.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Echemendia reports, July 28, as follows: Week ended July 23, 1904. Vessels inspected and bills of health issued, 16; crew of outgoing vessels inspected, 721; passengers of outgoing vessels inspected, 413.

Mortuary report of Habana during the week ended July 23, 1904.

Disease.	Number of deaths.
Tuberculosis	18
Bronchitis	3
Meningitis	4
Cancer	4
Enteric fever	4
Cachexia	2
Grippe	1
Pneumonia	3
Pernicious fever	1
Enteritis	2
Dysentery	1

Number of deaths from all causes, 99.

Case taken from steamship Santiago, from Tampico, held for observation.

Week ended July 30, 1904. Vessels inspected and bills of health issued, 26; crew of outgoing vessels inspected, 1,128; passengers of outgoing vessels inspected, 566; pieces of freight passed, 750. One man of the crew with high fever was landed from the Ward Line steamship *Santiago*, which arrived at this port on August 1 from Tampico, Mexico. He was taken by the Cuban service to Las Animas Hospital for observation.

Mortuary report of Habana during week ended July 30, 1904.

Disease.	Number of deaths.
Tuberculosis	16
Meningitis	8
Bronchitis	2
Pneumonia	4
Cancer	2
Measles	1
Enteric fever	2
Enteritis	3
Leprosy	1
Gangrene	1

Total number of deaths, 96.

Report from Matanzas—Scarlet fever epidemic—Enteric fever.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Nuñez reports, August 3, as follows:

During the week ended July 30, 1904, bills of health were issued to 2 vessels bound for ports in the United States in good sanitary condition.

Since my last report there have been reported 4 cases of enteric fever with 1 death, 1 case of diphtheria, and 9 new cases of scarlatina, of which one occurred at the neighboring town of Ceiba Mocha, and the rest in this city.

As predicted at the beginning of the present outbreak of scarlet fever, judging from the deficient prophylactic measures which are being resorted to, the epidemic is already so widely disseminated throughout the city that it may be considered beyond control. Fortunately the nature of the epidemic is so benign that no deaths so far have been reported from this disease. The fact of its mild character, apparently not requiring any medical attendance, added to the non-occurrence of any deaths, have made the lower class of people somewhat unconcerned about the danger of the disease; and in order to avoid the annoyance of sanitary restrictions they have tried successfully to conceal some cases, taking no precautions whatever as to isolation, and have thus contributed to the propagation of the disease.

The increase in the number of cases of enteric fever, possibly due to improper attention to cleanliness and sanitation of the city, is also to be noted.

Mortuary statistics of the city of Matanzas from July 20 to 31, 1904.

Causes of death.	Number of deaths.	Bertillon number.
Hemorrhage cerebral	1	64
Bacillosis	3	27
Senility	2	154
Tetanus, infantile	1	72
Bright's disease	1	120
Infection, puerperal	1	137
Fever, enteric	1	1
Athrepsia	1	105
Enteritis acute	1	105
Meningitis	1	61
Total	13

Annual rate of mortality per 1,000, 9.88; estimated population, 48,000.

Compared with previous reports for the same month these statistics show a remarkably low rate of mortality.